## REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-6, 9, 12, 14-17 as being obvious over Okuniewicz, 6,585,589 in view of Quinn, 3,688,276.

**Claim 1:** The Examiner states that Okuniewicz teaches devices for paying out a bonus (Col. 1 lines 43-46) to a player playing a gaming machine. (Fig. 1). There is a gaming machine (Slot Machine). The gaming machine obviously contains a processor for implementing a game of chance (including video poker) and paying off according to matching symbols. (Col. 1, 20) There is a dispensing unit (Lottery Terminal). Since Okuniewicz teaches that the dispensing unit may dispense a ticket when a preset amount of coins are inserted (Col. 3 lines 46-53), there must be a numeric counter for counting the number of coins placed in said gaming machine that counts coins until a ticket is generated. Okuniewicz does not teach visually displaying to the player the number of coins needed to generate a ticket or the number of coins inserted by the player. Nor does Okuniewicz teach resetting the counted coins to zero once a ticket is generated. These are common functions on virtually any modern vending machine.

Okuniewicz teaches that the tickets are distributed randomly and therefore, teaches against advising the player about how many coins are placed in the dispenser and how many coins are necessary before a ticket is distributed. Further Okuniewicz is not a vending machine. Also Okuniewicz does not teach that there must be a numeric counter, counting the number of coins until a ticket

is generated. Okuniewicz teaches several ways of dispensing a ticket which does not involve counting coins.

Quinn which is also a lottery ticket dispenser, teaches visually displaying to the player the number of coins needed to generate a ticket and the number of coins inserted by the player as well as resetting the counted coins to zero once a ticket is generated. (Fig. 1). Such a viable meter allows the player to know how much money he must insert and how much money he has inserted. Clearing the counter lets the player know that if he wants another ticket, he has to put in more money. These features add to user convenience and are, as previously pointed out, extremely well known. It would have been obvious to have modified Okuniewicz in view of Quinn to visually display to the player the number of coins needed to generate a ticket and the number of coins inserted by the player as well as to reset the counted coins to zero once a ticket is generated in order to add to player convenience.

With a gaming machine, a user puts enough coins into the machine to play the machine. With a lottery ticket dispenser, a user puts in enough coins into the vending machine to buy the ticket. In the present invention, a user puts in coins to play the gaming machine, and if that user or a future user puts in enough coins while playing the machine, a ticket is generated.

Okuniewicz does not visually display to the user the number of coins placed in the gaming machine by the user; reset the counted coins to zero once a ticket is generated; and visually display to the user the number of coins needed

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to generate a ticket. The present invention provides a secondary supplemental prize based on the play of a particular gaming machine. The outcome of the underlying gaming machine during the play has no effect on the supplemental bonus.

Okuniewicz teaches "a bonus which is randomly generated and includes a bonusing factor beyond mere credits." Okuniewicz teaches a bonusing system which is random and based on an event that occurs at the slot machine, but which the player is unaware of. By its very description, Okuniewicz does not teach and in fact teaches away from alerting the user to when a ticket will be dispensed to the user. The idea behind Okuniewicz is that the tickets are given out randomly so that the player does not know when the tickets will be given out and continues to play the machine any way. This goes against the teachings of the present invention.

Quinn relates to a central computer that controls remote vending machines wherein the vending machine in response to instructions from the computer, prints and issues tickets. As stated at Col. 2 lines 16-20, "It should be pointed out that it is the purpose of this invention to provide a system for printing out active script, that is the actual ticket to be used by the purchaser.

Because Quinn relates to solving the problem of providing active script to a user from a vending machine, and Okuniewicz relates to adding a random bonus to a slot machine game, there is absolutely no reason to combine the references to teach the invention as claimed.

The present invention as claimed in claim 1 requires a gaming machine wherein the gaming machine comprises a processor, and the processor implements a game of chance on the gaming machine, the game of chance paying off according to matching of symbols; or the gaming machine comprising a video poker machine, a video keno machine or a video bingo machine.

Claim 1 further requires a dispensing unit comprising a numeric counter for counting the number of coins placed in the gaming machine and visually displaying to the player the number of coins. The numeric counter continues to count coins until a ticket is generated. The numeric counter resets the counted coins to zero once a ticket is generated. The dispensing unit further comprises a visual display showing a player number of coins needed to generate a ticket; and the dispensing unit further comprises a ticket dispensing apparatus.

There is no reason for Okuniewicz to have the features regarding showing the coins necessary for a ticket, when the ticket is given randomly. Further there is no reason to combine Quinn which teaches a ticket dispenser with Okuniewicz which teaches a gaming machine. Therefore the claims of the present invention are not obvious over the prior art.

Okuniewicz teaches that a device detects electronically a certain event, and then based on the event supplies a lottery ticket from a lottery terminal. There is nothing in Okuniewicz that teaches visually showing a player when a lottery ticket will be generated. The teachings of Okuniewicz teaches that the ticket be given out randomly based on certain events. The present invention

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teaches that a user stays on the gaming machine and plays the machine longer until the user sees that the amount of coins placed in the machine matches the number of coins needed to generate a ticket.

Further, Quinn only teaches putting money in a vending machine to buy a lottery ticket. As stated above Quinn solves the problem of having tickets printed which are not used. There is nothing taught in Okuniewicz to combine the teachings with Quinn and in fact Okuniewicz teaches against it. Further Okuniewicz teaches the dispensing of the tickets to be random, whereas Quinn teaches a lottery ticket is dispensed once the correct amount of money is paid for the ticket.

Therefore, claim 1 is not obvious based on Okuniewicz in view of Quinn.

**Claims 2-4:** The Examiner states that Okuniewicz teaches that the dispensing unit may be a retrofit unit for a slot machine (Col. 3, lines 1-4). Okuniewicz teaches that the dispensing unit could be attached to the gaming machine externally (i.e., side-mounted) or mounted internally. (Col 4, lines 63-66).

For the reasons stated above for claim 1, claims 2-4 are not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn.

**Claim 5:** The Examiner states that the gaming machine may include video poker machines (Col. 3 lines 36-42). Video bingo games and video keno games are disclosed as equivalents.

For the reasons stated above for claim 1, claim 5 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn.

**Claim 6:** The dispensing unit is a self-contained unit that does not affect the play or outcome of the gaming machine (Col 4 lines 35-43).

For the reasons stated above for claim 1, claim 6 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn.

**Claims 9, 14:** Okuniewicz dispenses lottery tickets. (Abstract) Regarding claim 9, for the reasons stated above for claim 1, claim 9 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn.

Regarding claim 14, claim 14 has been cancelled.

**Claims 12, 17:** Claim 12 is a combination of claims 1 and 5. Claim 17 is a subset of claim 1.

Amended claim 12 requires that the device count the coins the player places in the gaming machine, and show the number of counted coins to the player. Amended claim 12 requires a drawing to determine a winner of a raffle, sweepstakes or lottery, where the drawing is based on the tickets dispensed from the gaming machine. Neither Okuniewicz or Quinn alone or in combination teach this feature. For this reason and the reasons stated above for claim 1, claim 12 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn.

As stated above and agreed upon by the Examiner, Okuniewicz does not teach as required by Claim 17 that the number of counted coins is set to zero

once a ticket is dispensed.  Further for the reasons stated above, claim 17 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn.

**Claim 15:**  The Examiner states that Okuniewicz teaches holding a drawing to determine a winner of said ticket.

Claim 15 has been cancelled.

**Claim 16:**  Okuniewicz teaches the lottery ticket may be for the Big Game.  In the Big Game, a bonus prize is generated from a percentage of total coins placed into all participating gaming machines (i.e., a percentage of money used to buy game tickets).

For the reasons stated above for claim 12, claim 16 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn.

The Examiner has rejected claims 7, 8, 11, 13, and 18 as being obvious over Okuniewicz and Quinn as applied to claims 1, 12 and further in view of Castellano, 5,477,952.

**Claim 7, 13:**  The Examiner states that Okuniewicz and Quinn teach the invention substantially as claimed.  Both contain coin counters, but do not give details of the operation thereof.  Okuniewicz bonuses a player based on number of coins played (Col. 3, line 51) but does not teach that the numeric counter counts coin pulses off of the gaming machines hard meter.  Castellano teaches that the numeric counter (12) counts coin pulses off of the gaming machines hard meter (52).  The Examiner states that it would have been obvious to have modified Okuniewicz and Quinn in view of Castellano to have the numeric

counter count coin pulses off of the gaming machine's hard meter in order to carry out Okuniewicz and Quinn's suggestion to count the coins entered by the player.

Claim 7 requires that the numeric counter counts coin pulses off of the gaming machine's hard meter, and bonuses a player based on the number of coins or pulses played. Further claim 7 requires that the bonus be paid on a single gaming machine.

Castellano does not teach awarding the player a bonus based on the number of coins played. Further Castellano does not teach awarding a lottery ticket. There is no reason for combining Castellano with Okuniewicz and Quinn. Further for the reasons stated above, Claim 7 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn and further in view of Castellano.

Regarding claim 13, the counting of coins is accomplished by counting coin pulses off of the machine's hard meter and the ticket is dispensed base on the number of coins deposited.

Castellano does not teach awarding the player a bonus based on the number of coins played. Further Castellano does not teach awarding a lottery ticket. There is no reason for combining Castellano with Okuniewicz and Quinn. Further for the reasons stated above, Claim 13 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn and further in view of Castellano.

**Claim 8:** Okuniewicz and Quinn teach the invention substantially as claimed. Neither specifically discloses that the numeric counter can count various coin denominations. Castellano specifically teaches that the numeric counter can count various coin denominations. (Fig 1, 21-24) Allowing players to use more than one denomination makes it convenient for the players to put more money in the slot machine. This increases profits. It would have been obvious to have modified Okuniewicz and Quinn in view of Castellano to have the numeric counter count various coin denominations in order to make it convenient for the player to put more money in the slot machine.

There is no reason for combining Castellano with Okuniewicz and Quinn. Further for the reasons stated above, Claim 8 is not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn and further in view of Castellano.

**Claims 11, 18:** Okuniewicz teaches that the benefit of the device is the ability to change the criteria for generating a ticket. (Col. 3, 1-9). The LIB is a remote unit (i.e., a separate module) for changing the number of coins necessary to generate said ticket.

Regarding claim 11 and 18, for the reasons stated above for claims 1 and 12, respectively claims 11 and 18 are not obvious over Okuniewicz in view of Quinn and further in view of Castellano.

Applicant believes that the application is now in condition for allowance.
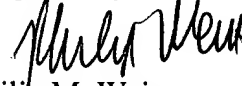
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